

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives the full Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of readers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is sub-agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122 1/2 for 48 of 1907; 112 1/2 for 4 1/2 percent; 104 1/2 for 5 percent; 102 1/2 for 6 percent; 100 1/2 for 7 percent.

Silver in London, 49 1/4; consols, 104; 5 percent, 104 1/2; 4 1/2 percent, 102 1/2; 3 1/2 percent, 100 1/2.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 87 1/2 cents.

Business was again dull in the San Francisco market yesterday. Hale and Norcross dropped to 80; but the other stocks held up better. Chloride closing at \$1.35, Silver \$2.20, Sierra Nevada \$1.05, Potash 60 cents, Opium \$1.05, Consolidated Virginia \$1.55.

Further reports of the great storm east of the Rocky Mountains are at hand.

A strike of serious dimensions has been inaugurated among the mill hands in East Saginaw, Michigan.

The Mexican fly is devastating the wheat fields of Wayne county, New York.

Mrs. Secretary Bayard is lying at the point of death in Wilmington, Del.

Miss Josie Miller dropped dead in a school room at Oroville yesterday.

A mysterious and fatal disease has appeared in Portugal, which baffles the physicians.

The Irish flag was placed above the British ensign at Blackrock, Ireland, yesterday.

It is proposed to construct a ship canal from the Caspian Sea to St. Michael's Bay.

The American troops at Hanoi and vicinity have disbanded, and surrendered their arms to the French.

In Spain, Thursday, 1,450 new cases of cholera occurred, and 680 deaths.

No case of cholera has appeared in France. Serious floods have occurred in Galicia, causing great destruction.

Egypt is again in danger of soon becoming completely bankrupt.

A railway is to be built under ground in Paris. During the past seven days 155 business failures occurred in the United States.

A Chinaman was crushed to death by a loaded ore car in the Guadalupe quicksilver mine, Santa Clara county, Thursday.

Three hundred cords of wood were destroyed by fire at Fulton, Sonoma county, Thursday night.

Orrin Terry, a stevedore, met with a horrible death yesterday on Oakland pier.

Fifteen anarchists were arrested in Brussels, Thursday.

The French Ministry is being strongly urged to annex Annam.

A band of ex-convicts are terrorizing the people of Indiana, Pa.

Hebrew merchants are being arrested in New York for selling goods on Sunday.

An incendiary is burning grain stacks in the county of Fresno.

Mrs. R. C. Black's residence at North Bloomfield, Nevada county, was destroyed by fire Thursday night.

A fire is destroying thousands of acres of valuable cranberry bog in New Jersey.

The National Railroad Company in Mexico has stopped all construction and will merely operate the existing roadway.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

The *Oregonian* remarks upon the fact that a few voices, and some of them not entirely without influence, from within or conviction, are loud against our high schools and universities. "As regards the high schools, the complaint is not confined to California. There is a prejudice against among a good many (though it is far from affecting the great multitude of our people, on whose support the high school system firmly rests), to the effect that high school training units for humble work, without fitting for better." The *Oregonian* suggests as an antidote to their prejudice the submission of a list of the graduates and their occupations.

It is a matter of regret that, so far as the high schools are concerned, these lists are seldom prepared. It should be a part of the plan of municipal statistics to provide for the keeping of such registers. Some years ago a gentleman then connected with the past membership of our high school. The result was most satisfactory. It established the fact that the vast majority of pupils had entered upon practical and useful vocations in life, reflecting credit upon society and the high school system, and that instead of the course turning them from pursuits of industry, it had rather fitted them for vocations demanding the very best, both of muscular and intellectual activity. At the same time, and on several subsequent occasions, the RECORD-UNION analyzed the lists of the classes in the Sacramento High School—admittedly a representative one of this class of educational institutions—and found that the scholars are by vast preponderance members of families poor in worldly goods. In fact the high school is essentially the poor man's school. It is the opportunity for his child to take some advanced educational steps which he could not otherwise enjoy. The rich may command these, the poor cannot.

A wilder, more absurdly foolish and suicidal raid was never made than that a few years ago organized among the hard-worked classes by a few assumed leaders against the high school system. Unfortunately quite a number of people were led astray by it, but fortunately the good sense of the people disclosed the folly and cruelty of the raid, and it died suddenly. We can scarcely believe that it will be resurrected in the present generation. Let the poor man reflect that it will not be the rich who will be affected by the closing of these schools. There is nothing more discouraging in our whole social system than the fact that the poorer people are so easily led off by demagogues and radical and short-sighted leaders into assaults upon everything educational that by mere non-mendacity appears to be removed from them.

The truth is that intelligence, the cultivation of the mental powers, and the acquirement of knowledge, is pre-empted by no class in this day. The poor man wholly dependent upon his daily wage, should—and fortunately the mass of them do—realize that every scheme to add to the sum of human knowledge, every plan to disseminate information, every effort to educate the youth of the day, is in the interest of all people, and all classes of people. The day has utterly and forever passed in which the belief had any considerable foothold

that the education of the people tends to incapacitate them for the conflicts of life. The poor man has everything to lose and nothing whatever to gain by narrowing the schemes of public and free education. These schemes are his opportunity, the rich are not dependent upon them. They give his children an opportunity to compete with those of the rich, that otherwise they could not enjoy. In so far, therefore, as the poor man cuts them short, he multiplies and makes more difficult the obstacles he must overcome, and more clearly marks out and defines a class line.

One of the commonest, and at the same time the weakest, of all arguments advanced against high schools is, that as a comparative few only enter these establishments, it is therefore an injustice to tax the poor man for their support, since the majority of the poor are compelled to withdraw their children on completion of the grammar school courses. If public schemes for the betterment of society were conducted generally according to such a theory, we would be reduced to a very low state, since it can be established, for instance, that the burden of taxation for high schools falls upon those who have no need to avail the privileges of the school. But even this is begging the question. It rests upon broader and deeper foundations. These schools are to be maintained, if at all, upon the principle that every member of society is interested in having all other members, or any considerable number, educated, and that the benefits of public education cannot be measured either by the cost or the methods of distributing the burden. Any other reasoning would exempt non-resident property-owners, the childless among the parents, bachelors and maids from the whole scheme of taxation, which is contrived solely for the common good.

In short, if there is any class in a community that pursues selfishness and cold-blooded money-measuring should attempt to oppose and crush out the high school system, it is that embracing the heavy taxpayers. If there is anything at all worthy a moment's consideration in prejudice, this very fact should make the poor man stand firm as the friend of the high school. Fortunately for human nature, and to the credit of the rich, and those fairly conditioned in life, they have never shown any disposition to destroy the high school system, but, as a rule, have stood the friends of that, of which, in the face of the fact that the country is peopled with private educational establishments, they have really no need.

WHAT IS PERSONAL JOURNALISM?

An attempt has been made by a San Francisco journal to justify what is known in this country as "personal journalism," by the example of the *Pull Mall Gazette*. In its present work of exposing the criminal practices of a class. There is no parallel to be drawn between the cases. "Personal journalism" in America is that which assails private reputation, either for the purposes of blackmail, to gratify envy or malice, or to maliciously work the ruin of a political or social opponent. It is engaged in pandering to a depraved taste for vicious reading, for mere love of scandal, or to secure business advantage.

This kind of journalism stops not with facts; it impugns motives; it distorts the truth; it invades the family circle of its victim; it hurls its shafts at the innocent wife and children of the assailed; it forces its offensive presence into the household, no domesticity being sacred in its eyes, and it makes of public concern purely private and innocent affairs. It does not confine itself to facts and the dignified and judicial recital of them, but having taken a given direction it uses all the arts known to journalism in suppression, garbling, coloring, crammings and misrepresentation to present the victim's case in the most damaging light. In short, having an end to accomplish, it sticks at the employment of no means, however unfair. It drags personality to the front when no good end is to be conceived and only sensationalism is to be augmented. It makes itself the repository of all manner of filth and scandal, for use as opportunity presents for the gratification of its own vulgar ends. In short, while masquerading as a public benefactor, the only concern of "personal journalism" is to waylay character for mercenary use in feeding the furnace of its sensational greed, regardless of every claim of justice and decency, and every demand of truth.

Personal journalism may be still more lengthily defined—it has so many phases that to present them all by definition would be too extended a task for ordinary columns. The acts of the *Pull Mall Gazette* in discovering and making public an infamous traffic in female virtue, are in no sense those of personal journalism. The past of the paper, the present work in which it is engaged, the indorsement it has from society in its crusade against infamous crimes, the absolute proofs of the truth of its charges, the public good it confers, all go to widely distinguish its work from the personal journalism of America. It is safe to assume that in exposing the heinous crimes of the English gentry the *Gazette* has not assailed their wives or daughters, dragged in and snatched the innocent, or traveled outside of the record to blacken the characters of the worthy. It is safe, also, to assume that it has dealt with facts capable of being substantiated by proofs, and has not drawn upon its imagination to make its accounts racy and sensational.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* has attempted to draw a parallel between personal journalism and the position of the *Gazette*. The weakness of the attempt is apparent at a glance. The *Chronicle* says: "We assume personal journalism to be the kind of journalism which deals with persons, as contrasted with things. And the idea of those who condemn personal journalism is that a public newspaper should deal with abstracts of crime, vice, crime, drunkenness, corruption and dishonesty, and should not allude to the persons who practice these wrongs. It should condemn the sin, but screen the sinner. It may be as severe as it pleases in censuring villainy, but it must be particularly careful not to name the villain, especially if he be a person of wealth and repute."

The answer to all which is: It is not true. No one with half an ounce of brains defines personal journalism to be the dealing by a paper with persons, as contrasted with things. When the *Chronicle* gave such a definition it testified to its disingenuousness and its lack of knowledge of the public thought. When it declared that the idea of those who condemn personal journalism is that

a paper should deal with abstracts, denounce crime and dishonesty but not name the criminal, it begged the whole question, and misrepresented the position of the ordinary intelligence of the country.

THE MAKING OF TEACHERS.

Of what "timber" are teachers made who are so ignorant of current literature and the mother tongue as to be unable to define the ordinary words in use among people of fair education? There is reprinting elsewhere in this number lists which were "given out" by the Sacramento County Board of Examiners recently, to classes of applicants, to a few of whom were granted certificates, but no small number of the classes have been engaged in teaching. Among those who received license to teach were men and women who were unable in thirty minutes of trial to define palette, bagatelle, ostracize, cybers, meliorate, espionage, amenity, cynosure, rhapsody, etc. Among the definitions given by successful applicants on a list of fifty words were these, which so far as the originality of Mother Partridge into the shade that the memory of that blundering venerable myth will suffer sadly by comparison: Unique—equal in one, very quaint; same—nice, sensible; parasite—situated by the side of; parsimonious—very grave and sedate; cauterize—to deceive; empyreal—relating to an empire; idyl—that which is worshipped or loved very dearly; satyr—one who uses "satirical" expressions; emolument—one who receives a large income; chiroplotist—one who believes in short styles; facetious—deceitful, close; sophisticated—to make like sophistry; empiricism—the power of an Emperor; eclecticism—the power of being eclectic; subtle—nearly, lowly; cynical—a signal or coronet, something worn; augur—a soothsayer. In another list the following charming definitions were written out and submitted: Bagatelle—a musical instrument; ingenious—to be gifted with; cauterize—the art of forming; halcyon—a part of a vessel; chiroplotist—one who carols; satyr—a tone of remembrance; facetious—not true; subtle—tall and graceful; vaticination—to do good. This aspirant for pedagogic honors could not define collusion, utopian, idyl, ostracize, ephemeral, or emolument.

Another list of twenty-five words chosen from a daily newspaper was submitted to one of these classes, with the following result in one case, a very few doing better: Deprecate—to do any small act, depreciations; anomalous—the state of remaining the same all the time; assimilate—to go between; reprehensible—that which was known before; analogous—that which can be separated; colossus—the meaning of it all; interstices—where two lines meet; exhilarate—to free any one from blame, or anything; and so on through the list, but four correct definitions being given, while of the meaning of travesty and adequate the "teacher" had no conception.

It should be understood that some of the teachers making such a pitiable showing were granted first grade certificates, because the aggregate of credits was sufficient—that is to say, in mathematics and other studies their standing was high enough to give a percentage in the aggregate that entitled them to the issuance of certificates to teach. This much in justice to the examiners. But what an absurd rule it is, that licenses those to teach who are so ignorant of their mother tongue. It is related as a fact that "friends" (2) of these applicants have bitterly criticized the lists of words for definition as "too hard," and have borne down heavily on the examiners for adopting such difficult (2) tests. In another column we print the complete lists, as also the problems submitted in other studies to two distinct classes, that the public may form its own judgment in the matter. As a matter of justice to the public-school system, the tests are not sufficiently severe. Teaching is one of the skillful learned professions. Those who engage in it should be tested as to their capacity by severe and exhaustive methods—at least by trial examples that will fairly develop their knowledge of fundamentals. No matter how quick and correct the teacher may be in mathematical branches; no matter how well posted upon the theory and practice of teaching, he or she should have a correct knowledge of the words in ordinary and every-day use. We are quite certain that the conclusion of Prof. Anderson in his recent essay, published in the RECORD-UNION, is correct, that there is a lamentably low plane occupied by very many teachers and in very many schools in the study and knowledge of the English tongue.

GENERAL LOGAN TALKS BACK.

General Logan talked back when in Boston recently. His speech at the banquet of the Norfolk Club was wholly political, and it awakened "storms of applause." Speaking of civil service reform, he declared that it is the child of the Republican party, but, unfortunately, has been put out to nurse with a stranger, if not now dead, is sick unto death." Regarding "offensive partisanship," he said the law is now being construed to the effect that a person who voted the Republican ticket at the last election committed a crime against the "peace and dignity" of the Democratic party, a new offense heretofore unknown to law or politics. Continuing, he objected to the prostitution of the public service in the name of reform. There should be candor and fair dealing in the matter of making removals from office. If our political opponents propose to make removals from all the offices, he prayed that instead of trumping up frivolous charges against Republican incumbents as a justification for their removal, they will announce that they are to be turned out because they are Republicans and their successors are to be appointed because they are Democrats. Further on he alleged the search of the Democracy among Republicans for rascals has been a flat failure. "Every time they have scratched for a rascal they have found an 'offensive partisan,' and have instantly turned him out." He announced his faith in the Republican party and its vitality. "It lives the life of the vigorous and strong. It will be returned to power by the people. It is the party of the people." He concluded by sounding note for the next campaign.

Protection to our home and free labor demand the return of the party to power. The restoration of true civil service reform demands it; adequate appropriations to aid the system of free schools, universities, demands it; the promotion of our home industrial interests in all proper ways demands it. The necessity for

the enforcement of the right of every voter within our borders to cast his ballot and have the same fairly counted at all national elections, and to give each man equal and adequate protection before the law to which he is entitled, requires the return of the Republicans to power. Both in Congress and in the executive branch of the Government is the return necessary. In order that the financial system established by the Republican party may be preserved, that the revenues of the country may be protected against unwarranted claims upon the treasury, that our currency may be kept upon one hundred cents on the dollar and at all times redeemable in coin, the credits of our Government in all respects sustained, our commercial relations cared for and our relations with foreign nations maintained on a just and honorable basis, we demand the restoration of the Republican party to power.

STRAW BAIL.

The San Francisco *Post* has been making some needed exposures of the straw bail business in that city, prevailing mostly in the lesser criminal Courts. The revelations are not startling, for it has long been known that a class of hangers on of these Courts have been long known as professional, or rather habitual bondsmen. But the exposure is none the less important. There is a great deal of rottenness in this bail business. It is a common thing to commit perjury in it. Men justify on a number of bonds who scarcely financial ability to respond to the forfeiture of any one of them. Others notoriously impudently, justly under oath with the utmost nonchalance. Very few forfeited bonds are ever sued upon, and the law officers seem to consider it not at all worth their while to commence proceedings to recover the forfeitures. In fact, giving bail in minor cases, as the *Post* alleges, has come to be merely a matter of form. The *Post* has called attention to a public display, and a grave abuse of one of the safeguards of liberty. Only to lesser extent the same evil prevails in other cities. There should be immediate and permanent reform in this matter. The Courts owe it to themselves and the communities of the State to break up the whole system of straw bail, and to make the business of professional sureties too unprofitable and hazardous to be pursued.

It is a common saying that the rich should not be easily evaded punishment, and not one of these escapes that the press does not ring the changes upon the misfortune of the fellow without a penny who steals bread, and the protection afforded the man who has money and cheats and steals to the tune of tens of thousands. But as a rule, when a rich man is convicted these same complaints are silent. The truth is that the law has condemned in recent months a large number of rich thieves, and that the criminal record shows that generally they have been prosecuted quite as vigorously as is possible in any case. Fish, the bank President, is one of the latest of these to go to the State Prison, and Boyd, another rich thief, has also been condemned. There are many other instances; as that of Mackin, a Chicago jurist in the election frauds, who has been convicted and sentenced to five years, though he was protected by one of the most powerful political and wealthy rings that ever existed. The poor man, it is true, has less ability to escape from the law, but this is scarcely chargeable to the law. So, too, the rich may employ ingenious counsel to avail of all the privileges the law gives to one charged with crime. But, as a matter of fact, the criminal law in America is not prostituted nearly as much as it is the apparent pleasure of many to represent. An Eastern contemporary well says that it is evident the rich thieves fear the law quite as much as the poorer criminals, for "that they do not care to trust to their money to save them is shown by the haste which most of them make to get out of the country before the law can take them in hand."

STATISTICS are certainly proving a good deal for Ferran's inoculation system for the cholera. If the figures are reliable they establish the fact that out of between 15,000 and 20,000 people treated by inoculation but a small proportion have been attacked by cholera, though all were exposed to choleraic atmospheres. Thus, in Aloria, where the disease is epidemic, there is a population of between 15,000 and 20,000. Of these 2,100 persons have submitted to inoculation, and 7,500 to re-inoculation. The result shows that the proportion of cholera cases among the inoculated to those not so treated is as 52 to 261, while the mortality has been among these classes as 10 to 120.

THE *Oregonian* speaks of the passion for fireworks as "the most wasteful of human extravaganzas, if we except war itself and charitably say nothing of Madame T. and her superb compass of vocal and scenic performance." It was Prescott, we believe, who found a direct relation between the decadence of nations and increasing love for pyrotechnical display by their people. There is historic fact to fortify the conclusion of the eminent historian. It should not be a matter of indifference to a nation that the people's love for these displays augments.

THE *Highland Park Journal* hits the nail squarely on the head when it says that the public is interested in the health of every member of the community. Anything that injures a man's health injures the community to which he belongs.

CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

The practical advantages of railroad consolidation are seen by the New Hampshire people, now that the Lowell road has control of the Boston and Maine and the Northern New England. Better cars, quicker and more frequent trains, and generally better service are acknowledged as having been already accomplished, while freight and fares have both been considerably reduced. The cars and buildings were torn down and new ones erected. The service was improved. The Lowell road has taken place in two years, and by the display of qualities much further removed from statesmanship than Disraeli's.

THE *Nation* is there a body of law-makers, from the national Congress down to the Legislature of the smallest State, that fails to be made the butt of a good deal of ridicule. The legislator is forced to take his cue with the traditional "our alleged navy," the book agent, and the plumber, as a legitimate and perpetual target for stale and feeble jokes. (Concord Statesman.)

PACIFIC SLOPE.

HORRIBLE FATE OF A SAN FRANCISCO STEVEDORE.

Sudden Death of a Schoolgirl—The San Jose Police Muddle—Chinaman Killed—Fire Record.

(SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.)

CALIFORNIA.

Shocking Death of a San Francisco Stevedore.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10th.—Orrin Terry, an employee of Charles E. Haselton, a stevedore doing business at 35 Stewart street, left on the Oakland ferry-boat at 10 o'clock this morning, driving a heavy truck on which was a stationary hoisting engine. When the boat arrived at Oakland pier Terry drove from the boat to the mole and started eastward on the driveway. He approached the crossing of the tracks as a freight train loaded with ice was backing along the track. The signal arm connected with the track-signal system was across the roadway, with the usual warning sign, and the automatic bell was ringing. He paid no attention to the train or the signal. He was standing on the driveway, and the freight train was backing along the track. He did not hear, or, if he did, did not heed their cries. He drove on the rails. The freight train struck the truck, threw him from his seat and the wheels passed over him, causing instant death. The frightened horses broke from the traces and were not harmed, and John Bowman, who was with Terry, was not hurt. The truck was broken into splinters. The train was stopped. The body of Terry was firmly fastened under the car. His head, nearly severed from the body, was caught under the wheels. To extract it, the box of the car was lifted from the tracks. The remains were horribly mutilated. The remaining part of the head lay under the left arm of a street car. The body had been taken from under the car. Coroner Hamilton, of Alameda county, took charge of the remains. Terry was a resident of this city.

PACIFIC COAST PASSENGER AGENTS. SAN FRANCISCO, July 10th.—The Pacific Coast Passenger Agents' Association met this afternoon. The first subject taken up was the relation of the agents of trunk lines east of Chicago to the agents of the Iowa lines and overland lines. Formerly the agents of the lines east of Chicago formed an Association, and the agents of the Iowa lines and overland lines formed another Association. Through the influence of Mr. Miller these two Associations were consolidated. It was thought that the agents would get along more harmoniously if they held their deliberations jointly. For a time the arrangement was a success, but hence competition among the agents finally introduced discord. To detach all the agents of the trunk lines from the organization, and the Pacific Coast Passenger Agents' Association will hereafter be composed only of agents of lines west of Chicago. This action leaves the agents of the trunk lines without any organization, and there is no pledge that rates will be maintained over the trunk lines. There are, therefore, all the elements for another war of rates.

EX-MAYOR BRYANT AND CORONER O'DONNELL. SAN FRANCISCO, July 10th.—Geo. O'Donnell, a son of Coroner O'Donnell, today obtained a warrant for the arrest of ex-Mayor A. J. Bryant, on a charge of making threats to kill Coroner O'Donnell. At a recent meeting where O'Donnell was the principal orator, he made a statement referring to ex-Mayor Bryant, to which that gentleman took exception. The complaint alleges that Bryant, in wait for the Coroner at his office, threatening to shoot him on sight, but was unable to get sight of him. Bryant then left town for over Sunday, and the warrant will probably not be served until Monday.

Death of a Miner.

OROVILLE, July 10th.—David Safford, living at the Maple Spring House, near Magalia, in this county, was taken with convulsions on the 7th. Yesterday he was brought to Oroville, but died suddenly to-day. He was by occupation a miner, and aged about 55.

A Schoolgirl Drops Dead.

OROVILLE, July 10th.—Miss Josie Miller, daughter of Joseph Miller, a well-known cattle dealer living near Yuba City, in this county, dropped dead suddenly to-day in the school-room. She complained of feeling bad at home, but concluded to go to school. While there she went to a spring near by to get a drink. On her return to the school-room she told the teacher she felt quite sick, and in a few minutes dropped dead in the room. She was an only daughter, aged 16, and yesterday was in perfect health.

Chinaman Crushed to Death.

SAN JOSE, July 10th.—A Chinese workman at the Guadalupe quicksilver mine was accidentally killed yesterday afternoon. He was standing at the foot of a dump, when the cable supporting an ore-car parted, releasing the weight, which fell down violently against him and crushed him. An inquest will be held to-morrow by the Coroner.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

SAN JOSE, July 10th.—On Monday next Judges Lamar and Archer, attorneys for the Chief of Police Brown, will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition restraining the Council from proceeding with its trial for misconduct in office. A writ was dismissed by the Superior Court, but the defense want a final determination of the question of jurisdiction. Next Tuesday has been set by the Council as the time for proceeding with the trial.

More Grain Burned by Fire.

FRESNO, July 10th.—The two remaining stacks of grain on Warren Hill (in the River Bend district) were destroyed by fire last night by an incendiary, the balance having been burned the night previous.

Wood Destroyed by Fire.

SANTA ROSA, July 10th.—A fire broke out in the Santa Rosa mill, at North Pacific Railroad Company's wood-yard last night about 10 o'clock and destroyed about three hundred cords of wood before it could be extinguished. The fire was caused by a spark from the engine. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Dwelling and Contents Burned.

NEVADA, July 10th.—The dwelling house of Mrs. R. C. Black, at North Bloomfield, was burned last night during the absence of the family. It is thought that the fire originated from a defective flue. The household furniture were insured in the Fremont's Fire Insurance Company for \$1,700.

OREGON.

Died of His Injuries—Dumpling Storm.

PORTLAND, July 10th.—The saloon of Henry Brown was burned this week at Upper Astoria, and the owner, who was asleep in bed at the time, was badly burned. Broke died to-day from his injuries.

A heavy hail-storm passed over Spokane Falls, W. T., this evening, damaging all vegetation. It lasted for an hour. The extent of the storm is not known, but is believed to be small.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 10th.—The stock market opened irregular. San Francisco, Seattle and Nashville were the only active stocks that show any advance above the closing quotations last evening, while the rest of the list was unchanged. The market was lower. During the first half-hour the market declined 1 to 1 1/2 per cent, led by Lackawanna. In the next half-hour there was a partial recovery of the early loss, and at 11 o'clock prices are about steady at a little above the lowest figure of the morning. Lackawanna has been the prominent weak stock, and Lake Shore has led in assisting the decline. During the morning the market was comparatively active, but in the past half-hour it has been dull. Money is easy at 1 per cent.

NEW YORK, July 10th.—The stock market was dull and heavy after 11 o'clock, with fractional declines. This was checked about 11:30, since which time the market has been more active and has advanced 1/2 to 1 per cent, for the general list, although Lake Shore has been notably strong, advancing 3/4 from the opening. At noon the market is fairly active and steady at prices generally a shade below the opening.

A swarm of locusts lately invaded Tulare and finding the grain too ripe for them to cut, flew away in a great cloud.

GARLAND STOVES RANGES

PRICES

DEFY COMPETITION.

Read and be convinced that we mean business:

Colored Tea Sets (44 pieces).....\$4 50	Six Steel-plated Teaspoons..... 10c
Six Crystal Sauce Plates..... 20c	Six Steel-plated Tablespoons 15c
Six Large Dinner Plates..... 40c	Large Platters..... 25c
Six Handled Cups and Saucers..... 50c	Bakers or Side Dishes for..... 20c
Twelve Covered Jelly Glasses 50c	Tin Wash Basins, with rings 25c
Six Knives and Six Forks..... 65c	Large Dish Pans..... 50c
Large Chambers..... 45c	Fifty Feet Clothes Line..... 20c
Twelve Clothes Pins..... 5c	Large Clothes Basket for..... \$1 00
Five-bottle Table Casters..... \$1	Rubber Hose (3-ply), per foot 7c
Butcher Knives..... 20c	Earthen Sauce Plates, per set 25c
Tin Flour Stoves..... 25c	Rogers & Co's Teaspoons, per set..... \$1 25
Glass Fruit Dishes on Stand..... 30c	Rogers & Co's Tablespoons, per set..... \$1 75
Three Mash-bowls for..... 25c	Six Plated Knives for..... \$1 25
Four-Quart Glass Water Pitchers..... 50c	Covered Dishes..... 75c
Six Soup Plates (large), for..... 50c	Earthen Teapots, good size..... 40c
Long-handled Dippers..... 15c	Mustard Spoons..... 5c
Beautiful Hand-lamps for..... 25c	Two-Quart Pudding Pans..... 10c
Six Butter Plates..... 25c	A Fine Egg Beater..... 20c
Glass Tea Sets, consisting of Sugar Dish, Butter Bowl, Cream Pitcher and Spoon Holder, all for..... 30c	Lamp Chimneys, "A" size..... 5c
Glass Pickle Dishes..... 15c	Glass Cutter with Diamond..... 25c
Glass Creamers..... 15c	Porcelain Dinner Sets of 125 Pieces for..... \$11 75
China Eggs..... 5c	Nutmeg Graters..... 10c
The Boss Coffee Pot..... \$1 00	Motto Cups and Saucers, per pair..... 50c
Milk Skimmers..... 10c	Good Brooms for..... 25c
Tin Spittoons (fancy colors)..... 25c	Carpet Sweepers..... \$2 25
Large Water Pails..... 5c	Meat Saw..... 70c
Six Glass Water Tumblers..... 25c	Oral Glass Sauce Dishes..... 20c
Beautiful Shaker Salts..... 15c	Paper Lamp Shades..... 15c
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